Amusements.

ARBEY'S THEATRE S Les Surprises du Divorce.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-In Old Kentucky.
AMERICAN THEATRE-S-Poor Girls.
AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY, 215 West 57th-

BISOS THEATRE-8:15-A Country Sp BROADWAY THEATRE-8-The Maid off Plymouth. CASINO S:15 The Princess Nicotine. DALLYS THEATRE-8:15-Shore Acres. EDEN MUSEE 2:30-S-World in Wax EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-Sowing the Wir FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-Forget-Me-Not. GARDEN THEATRE—S Hamlet.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—S:15—A Trip to Mars.
HARRIGAN'S THEATRE—S. The Le ther Patch.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE—12:30 to 10:30—Naudeville.
HOUT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—S:20—A Texas

IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Charltable Woman. KOSTER & BIAL'S S Vaudeville. LYCELM THEATRE S:15 Our Country Coustne

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Pagliacet and Lucia di Lammermoor.

MUSIC HALL, 57th-st. and 7th-ave.—2—Concert.

NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2—America.

PROTTOR'S THEATRE—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Vaudeville.

PALMER'S THEATRE—8:15—14/2. STANDARD THEATRE 9:30 Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-S:15 The Jealous Wife. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-2-S-Vandeville.
TATTERSALL'S 55th st. and 7th ave. 2:30 -8:30 Hagen-

14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Darkest Russia. 237-ST., WEST OF 6TH-AVE.-Instruments of Torture

Inoex to Advertisements.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1854.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Prince Henry of Prussia will welcome Prince Bismarck to Berlin to-day; Emperor William will entertain the ex-Chancellor at a luncheon; thousands of enthusiasts from all British Government requires the Khedive to publish a formal retraction of his strictures on the British Army, and issue an order praising the army's condition; there was an unfounded report in England that a body of troops would be dispatched to Egypt. == Sefior Larroca, Civil Governor of Barcelona, was shot in the faw by an Anarchist, who, on being arrested, said his object in firing was to avenge the death of Pallas. === Sir Gerald Herbert Portal, British Political Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, died in London.

Congress.-Both houses in session. === Senate: Mr. Chandler spoke against repeal of the Federal election laws, and Mr. Allen against Secretary Carlisle's right to issue bonds. === House: Several amendments to the Tariff bill were disposed of; there was considerable fillbustering, led by Bourke Cockran, against the income tax.

Domestic .- The Democratic caucus in Washington voted to make the Internal Revenue bill, including the income tax, an amendment to the Tariff bill. === The National Conference on Good City Government began a two days' ses sion in Philadelphia. === The prize-fight at Jacksonville took place without interference; Corbett won in the third round; both men were arrested and gave ball after the fight. The Bridgeport street-car lines were again tied up, another strike being ordered. === A dozen Danbury hat manufacturers reopened their shops; less than fifty persons are reported to have returned to work. === Both Cities Committees in the Legislature at Albany voted to support the Buffalo Charter Restoration bills.

City and Suburban.-The trial of John Y. Mc-Kane for his part in the outrages at Gravesend was begun. —— Archbishop Satolli celebrated mass at the church of the Paulist Fathers. The Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions and appointed a committee in the interests of be purchased for consumption here. municipal reform. === A new house for miscions of the Protestant Episcopal Church was dedicated. == George H. Edbrooke, an architect, committed suicide at his office in the Temple Court Building. === Stocks dull and firm until near the close, when they yielded readily, and, as a rule, last prices showed substantial declines. The closing was weak.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Clear and colder, followed by slowly rising temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 44 degrees; lowest, 21; average, 28%.

The action of the Chamber of Commerce in calling for a legislative investigation of the Police Department before any radical changes are made in its administration is excellent. The general facts which are known to the public, and particularly the disclosures made by Dr. Parkhurst, seem to us sufficient to warrant such an investigation. It should be honest, free from efforts to make political capital, thoroughgoing and short.

Controller Fitch is right in refusing to make undue haste in doing his part toward completing the contract for constructing the speedway. which the majority of the Park Commissioners awarded yesterday to James D. Leary. In all probability the bill passed by the Assembly providing for two sidewalks will become a law, and in that case a new contract will most likely be necessary. Complications of a serious character might ensue if the Leary contract were perfected at once. A little delay now will be preferable to a prolonged delay and legal controversy later on

The National Conference for Good City Government held an interesting session in Philadelphia yesterday, at which much valuable information was furnished for a comparison be-Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago and

with in this country.

" If you fasten the internal-revenue provisions upon the pending bill, you invoke its defeat." So said Chairman Wilson at an important caucus of Democratic Congressmen last evening. In spite of his pleas and solemn warnings, his advice was disregarded and the caucus by a vote of 89 to 71 decided to make the Internal Revenue bill a part of the Tariff bill bearing Mr. Wilson's name. The precise effect of this action in the House cannot be foretold; but the obnoxious character of the proposed income tax is so clearly recognized that little hope can be entertained by Mr. Wilson and his colleagues of the passage of the combination bill with this feature retained. Really the internal-revenue and the tariff measures belong together, since one is designed to supply the deficit which the other is certain to create.

A reform of importance will be instituted at Albany if the proposal to do away with the engrossing of bills is carried out, and there is every promise that it will be. The requirement that all bills must be engrossed is a survival which cannot be regarded as fit for further continuance, but on account of its long existence it has acquired a semi-sacred character in the eyes of legislators. It is well known that errors by the engressing clerks have been numerous and at times serious. Mistakes can be avoided by the careful proofreading of printed bills, which is to be required under the new system. The Assembly Committee on Rules has agreed to make the change, and Senator Saxton says that the upper house will follow the Assembly's example.

One of the great industries upon which the Democratic Congress is making war most savagely, the iron and steel manufacture, has just made its annual statement of production in 1892. As the quantity of all its manufactured products is fairly measured by its consumption of pig iron, the decrease of 2,032,500 tons, or about 22 per cent, in the production of pig iron for the year 1893 compared with 1892 implies a change of no small magnitude in the entire industry. But there is also to be taken into account the increase or decrease of stocks on hand. The production was only 7,124,502 tons last year, but the unsold stocks on hand also increased about 156,000 tons during the year, so that the quantity taken for consumption by the manufacture was only 6,968,550 tons, against 9,247,217 in 1892-a decrease of 24.6 per cent. If this were the whole of the sad story it would mean a tremendous change in the demand for American labor. But the decrease in production, as is well known, occurred during the last half of the year 1893, and in that period the production was 44 per cent smaller than the first half of the year, and 41.6 per cent smaller than in the second half of 1892. It is worth while to consider a moment the meaning of so great a change. According to estimates of the Iron and Steel Association, not long ago published, there were about half a million persons employed last spring in all departments of this great industry. Hence a decrease of 44 per cent in the output implies as great a decrease in the employment of labor as if 220,000 men had been without work for six entire months. Undoubtedly the proportion unemployed was at times greater and at other times less, while during the whole period many men were at work only part of the time each week. But besides all this, the wages of those remaining employed have been materially reduced in consequence of the fierce competition many are arriving in Berlin. —— The for the small business offered, and while no accurate statistics of the extent of production can be made, it evidently lessens the purchasing power of those employed as much as if 10 or 20 per cent of that number had been without work. It is therefore reasonable to say that, while a little more than half the iron-workers have been employed during the last six months of 1893, taking that period as a whole, the purchasing power of the half-million families depending on that great industry, for goods produced by all other manufactures and by the farms, must have been reduced more than one-

> Of the origin of this great depression it is not necessary at this time to speak. It is enough here to say that while other causes passed away months ago, the apprehension of a great change of tariff has sufficed to keep more than 40 per cent of the iron works in the country idle, and to reduce by about half the purchasing power of the great number of persons dependent on that industry. Whether other causes contributed at the outgo to close the mills makes no difference, since it appears that, after those other causes have ceased to operate, the expectation of reduced duties, and that alone, has prevented the employment of so great a share of the bands in this industry. But these are the results of a mere anticipation of change. Can any one doubt that the actual change of tariff, which the manufacturers in this industry have had cause to apprehend, would be followed by an even greater depression, and loss of work for a still greater proportion of the hands usually employed? The question pending in Congress as to this industry appears to be whether a quarter of a million strong and willing Americans shall be given work at fair wages, or shall be forced to go without work in order that products of other countries may

THE BRUTES OF THE PRIZE RING.

It is evident that the prize ring is losing ground rapidly. Not long ago it was easy for pugilists to find a number of States, in any one of which they could carry on a contest without fear of obstruction or arrest. Only a few months have passed since the ruffians of the Brooklyn and Gravesend rings, the friends and followers of Boss McLaughlin and of Boss Mc-Kane, were giving prize fights before multitudes of people at Coney Island. In recent years several of these disgraceful conflicts have taken place in California, in Louisiana, in the Empire State and elsewhere in the country. But the disgust and detestation with which these revolting exhibitions are looked upon by respectable people have spread more widely and have become more intense within a comparatively short time. The efforts of the Governor of Florida to stop the fight between Corbett and Mitchell were significant. So were the diligent preparations made by the Governor of Georgia to prevent a meeting of the two scoundrels on the soil of that State. It is practically certain that the Legislatures of such States as have not yet passed rigorous laws against prize-tighting will soon enact statutes of the strictest sort to suppress this kind of brutality. The fight between Corbett and Mitchell, which was decided yesterday, is not likely to be followed by any similar contest where large amounts are at stake anywhere in the United States.

Decent people can be congratulated upon the positive gain which has been made in the direction of preventing prize fights. Such offensive and criminal contests ought not, of course, to be permitted in any part of the country in any circumstances. It would be well if the Legislature of this State and the legislative bodies tween the methods employed in New-York, of other States would make the statutes in regard to prize-fighting even more rigorous and

fact of the holding of this conference is in itflow from such an interchange of views. The are concerned in any way with the manageself an encouraging indication that intelligent of fighting with gloves, or without them, ought at all, let alone "overdoing the insolent busimen are giving thoughtful attention to one of to be absolutely prohibited; and all boxing for ness." And it is barely possible that he and Hill run the Hungarian machine. King Hummen are giving thoughtful attention to one of the most serious problems that must be dealt money or for prizes of any sort ought to be his associates may not consider it an irreparable bert finds solace in the company of misery in to make boxing itself illegal. The friendly contests in the gymnasiums of athletic clubs, when no money, no medals and no prizes are at stake. ought to be encouraged. Sparring in itself is an admirable exercise, and advantageous to those who practise it. But all giving of prizes of any kind for boxing contests ought to be forbidden by law, because the practical result of giving medals or prizes of any sort for boxing contests is to promote such combats as do not in reality differ from actual prize-lighting. Many of the contests with gloves which have been decided for money prizes before the athletic clubs of New-York City in their clubhouses have been of the most brutal and sickening sort. Such affairs ought to be suppressed by law, and only men whose tastes are men without dignity, refinement or self-respect, can object to statutes putting an end to such combats.

As to the affair in Florida yesterday, the American brute proved blusself to be much superior to the English brute in a very few minutes. It had been expected by almost all the experts in such things that Corbett would win the fight; but it had not been generally supposed that his victory would be so swift and so easy. Now that it is decided beyond a question that the American ruffian is a quicker, more powerful and more effective bruiser than the English rascal, all controversies over the superiority of professional boxers ought to cease. It is time to have an end of prize-fighting and of all talk about prize-fighting. It is highly desirable in the public interest that the remarkable musele, agility and endurance of James J. Corbett should be made use of at the earliest possible date in breaking stone in some ONE FRUIT OF DEMOCRATIC VICTORY. well-managed State prison, while a general desire will be feit by law abiding people that Mitchell shall spend a long term at hard labor in an English treadmill.

> BISMARCK AND HIS KING. It is a splendid tribute to the genius of Prince Bismarck that his reconciliation with the German Emperor is regarded throughout Europe as an affair of great importance. A wornout veteran, who is too old and feeble to endure the burdens of office, is invited to spend a day or two at the Emperor's palace. It seems a trivial incident in European history, yet the press of every diplomatic capital is discussing it as an event of momentous significance. What a name must be that of Bismarck to conjure with, if the most powerful sovereign of the Continent can strengthen his shattered diplomatic alliances and quicken the loyalty of the

political business unrivalled in his generation - American market. Europe.

It is a most picturesque incident in the history incomparable genius can do for the most powerful of monarchs, and how little he can receive in return except the consolation of rounding out a life of loyalty to the Crown and to Germany.

THE PRESIDENT "MUCH ANNOYED." It is reported from Washington that the President is "much annoyed" by the "most extraordinary" letter of President Dole to Minister Willis, and "incidentally by the Minister's course in allowing it to pass unrebuked." Another cause for ill feeling on the President's part is that Minister Thurston has been indulging in interviews in a "free and easy undiplomatic way." In consequence of this perturbed mental state of Mr. Cleveland it is said that we may expect at any moment a severance of diplomatic relations between the Provisional Government of Hawaii and our own by Mr. Willis's demanding his passports on the one hand and Mr. Thurston's being returned to mand of President Dole the withdrawal of the offensive letter, and if this be not complied with to ask for his passports, Mr. Thurston to that body should be immediately informed of every step taken by the Administration, and especially of all instructions sent to our representative at Honolulu. It must be said, however, that with this Administration in this par-

ticular matter all things are possible. These statements emanate from a source sunposed to be near enough to the Administration to give them an air of genuineness, if not of authority. From the same source comes the report that it is thought in Administration circles that when the Provisional Government finds the islands cut off from their natural ally and protector it will come to the conclusion that it has rather overdone the insolent business." It is a somewhat new and original view of the functions of a foreign Minister that he is to "rebuke" the head of the Government to which he is commissioned whenever he does not hanpen to like the tone of an official communication, courteously expressed, making a most natural and proper inquiry. But it is quite in keeping with the new and original theory upon which this Administration is conducted, that President Cleveland is not only the absolute ruler in his own dominions, but the divinely chosen arbiter of the attairs of all weaker Governments. It would have seemed a little more courageous and manly, perhaps, to have initiated the rebuking business with a stronger Government, but this being the first opportunity that offered, it was perhaps deemed best to make a beginning here. If it succeeds in this instance, doubtless Mr. Bayard at London, Mr. Eustis at Paris and our other representatives at foreign courts will receive instructions to 'rebuke" the Governments to which they are accredited whenever they receive official communications which are not in all respects agreeable to them.

We are not so sure, however, that the Hawailan Government will feel so terribly "cut other municipalities. The practical outcome of severe than they are at present. Heavier pen- up" at being deprived of its "natural ally and crat, and Victoria of England sympathizes deep-

the conference may not be great, but good must alties ought to be imposed upon all persons who protector" as the inner Administration circles seem to think. In the first place President Dole | thanks goodness that Congressman Wilson was suppressed entirely. No sensible man desires calamity to be cut off from a "natural ally and the White House, and the infant King of Spain protector" whose openly avowed purpose was wonders what all the noise over here means, to oust them from office and leave them to have And the President of the United States-well, their heads cut off and their property confiscated by the restoration of a deposed and discredited ruler. Mr. Cleveland may be, and doubtless is, "annoyed," because the Hawaiian Government does not recognize him as an absolute arbiter in its affairs to the extent of surrendering their property and laying their heads on the block. But it is not likely that the Hawaiian Government will feel in the least aunoved by the severance of diplomatic relations with the kind of "natural ally and protector" Mr. Cleveland has shown himself to be.

Colonel William L. Brown, the Democratic ship of the lowest and most despicable sort.

candidate for Congress in the XIVth Congress District, is making some exceedingly indiscreet speeches. He will win no votes by making coarse attacks upon his Republican opponent, nor by denouncing workingmen as tramps, Neither will be make votes by denying his record at Albany. It is not surprising that he is disturbed by the circular which was issued by the committee of the recent Cooper Union workingmen's mass-meeting. It is indeed a destructive circular. It shows that Colonel Brown is not a legislator, but a chronic dodger. It ling the throat of American industries. The shows that he dodged the vote on every im- effects of the Democratic swoop upon Ameriportant measure advocated by workingmen, except the bill forbidding surface and elevated railroad companies to demand of their employes more than ten hours' consecutive labor, and that bill be voted against.

pared and printed this circular are "tramps chance next week to loosen, to some extent, the and not citizens." This is an extraor- clutch of the vulture. dinarily unwise attack. They are work lingmen employed in the Elm Flax Mills and in the Travers Mills, and they are sick and tired of them! not labor agitators nor members of labor organizations. Moreover, what they say is true. We have had their statements examined by our means prosperity. The Wilson bill is for stary-Albany correspondent, and he reports to us ation. The Republican candidates in the XIVth that the record they print is entirely correct, so that in denying this circular Colonel Brown is denying the Senate journal.

Whoever is conducting Colonel Brown's canvass should withdraw him from the stump. If he goes on denouncing workingmen as " scattering."

The action of the House upon the sugar sched-Fatherland by paying compliments and show- ules increases the resources of foreign proing respect to an old man on the brink of the ducers and involves the unconditional surrengrave! He can never again resume his func- der of the American market to West Indian Gresham to speak, so that his friends, the tions as the arbiter and master diplomatist of cane and German beet. If the Wilson bill be- Liliuokalant Democrats, will know that he is the Continent, but there is potency even in his comes a law refined sugar will largely take the still alive? friendship and good will for a sovereign who | place of crude sugar in the importations from has neglected and despised him, but who now tropical America and Europe. The Cuban proconfesses that it was a grave political blunder. | ducers already have a mechanical plant which Prince Bismarck as a king's man has made | without material expense can be improved so loyalty the religion of his life. Deeply offended | as to raise the standard of sugar. The planters by the Emperor's ingratitude, he has awaited of the Matanzas and Cienfueges districts can with dignity the vindication which is at last to readily form combinations by which reflains be accorded to him. Stricken in years and works will be established. The same result will bending under bodily infirmity, he responds at | follow in British Guiana, Trinidad, Jamaica, once to his sovereign's call, and hastens to the Barbadoes and other West Indian sugar councapital to convince the German people that he tries. Germany already has ample facilities for have Democratic weather, has no quarrel with the Throne, that he is loyal | substituting refined for crude sugar in its exto the monarchy, and that all that remains to ports to the United States. With sugars of all

subject. What has he to expect from the recon- it imposed obligations upon sugar countries to out as it ought to be. ciliation? Apparently nothing but the counsel jurn about and pay well for the privileges of of an old man, whose work is done and who | free entry. The long list of Reciprocity treaties marck, who created a new Germany in a new ported sugar supply. Free raw sugar became make haste to get out of their offices and hide the basis of a series of diplomatic conventions by which very large concessions were made to of the times. It denotes how much a man of the American expert trade. That was the Republican method of reducing the duties on imported food and of giving up large sources of revenue. The Democratic method is widely different and more prodigal. The market is unconditionally opened to sugar of all grades, refined as well as crude. Not only is refined sugar put on the free list without a Reciprocity clause, but the series of treaties negotiated under the act of 1800 is also undermined and rendered practically inoperative. All protection is withdrawn from Louisiana and beet producers at home by the repeal of the bounties; the refining business is abandoned to foreigners; income taxation is rendered imperative by neglect to raise revenue from sugar, and all Reciprocity arrangements for promoting the development of the export trade are broken down. The resources of Democratic folly are inexhaustible.

DEMOCRACY IN VARIETY. Just at this point in the farce comedy, "Tryhim on the other. It is reported, indeed, that Ing to Run a Government," now being played the latest instructions to Mr. Willis are to des with vigor by the Democratic party, it is interesting to note how the scenes change. The merry little travesty opened with harmonious action a concerted swoop upon the spoils. The receive his simultaneously. This hardly seems | whole party moved in the same direction. Every probable, since no communication of any such one was agreed that he should "bounce" Reinstructions has been made to Congress, and publicans. Every one was agreed that he was the President and Secretary of State have competent to handle the reins of Government, caused it to be understood since the former and every one was agreed that Democracy was relinquished the whole affair to Congress that a fine thing-for somebody. The time of that act was March, one year ago. It is different now. In the beginning of the second act we see that these merry-makers are agreed that harmony is flat, tame, dull and stupid. They want contrasts, they desire novelty, and, above all, they wish to have a monkey and a parrot time of it always.

The Democratic party at this particular moment reminds one of a very small insect with a thousand very long legs. Each leg is trying to walk its own way, but the body, unable to move from the strain on all sides, is suffering the tortures of speedy dismemberment. There is the leg of the Liliuokalani Democrats. It tried to put on thousand-league boots and step all over Hawaii, but now it is fractured and in splints, though it is still ambitious to drag along the other 999 members. Then there is the absolute Free-Trade limb, which wants to wade across the Atlantic and put dry foot upon England's shores, but the Wilson bill leg wants to move in a circle, and the Democratic Protection leg digs manfully to keep on good American soil. There is the nominating leg which disregards the Senate leg, but this leg is a skirt-dancing leg which does such lively kicking that even the patron saint of Democracy, the mule, feels that he, along with the rest of the country, is out of employment. The action of the spoils leg is hampered by the violent scrambling of the others; the popular leg is paralyzed and dead; the reform leg has been torn away and is lying useless, the income-tax leg is digging holes with its heels in Democratic votes, the Civil Service leg is bent and twisted out of shape, and all the other legs are twisting, writhing and squirming wherever they can find a foothold.

This is real fun for the rest of the world All Europe is laughing in spite of its own little difficulties in progressive pedestrianism. The Czar of Russia is glad that he isn't a Demo-

ly with Liliuokalani. The German Emperor Mr. Cleveland must be thinking and musing and

The canvass conducted in the interest of Messrs. Brown and Straus seems to have been abruptly seized and appropriated by ex-Secretary Fairchild and William R. Grace.

The question at Trenton is in essence a question of mathematics. There are eleven Republican and ten Democratic Senators, and so long as eleven is more than ten so long will the Republicans be justified in claiming that they are the Senate of New-Jersey. Everybody will admit COLONEL BROWN'S INDISCREET SPEECHES. this except those who are blinded by partisan-

Wilson's Falstafflan army at Washington will be sore dismayed if the voters of the XIVth and XVth Congress districts of New-York overturn the large Democratic majorities in those districts and send two Republicans to the capital.

Merchants, manufacturers, bankers, professional men, tradesmen, artificers, artisans-all classes, in fact-have felt the pinch of the Democratic claws at Washington, which are clutchcan activities, of the paralyzing grip of the Democratic vulture, are experienced in direct or Indirect ways in every corner of the country. So great a manufacturing city as New-York is especially affected. The voters of two Congress districts in the metropolis will have a indirect ways in every corner of the country. So great a manufacturing city as New-York is Colonel Brown says that the men who pre- gress districts in the metropolis will have a

Prize-fights and Democracy-the country is

Free Trade means starvation, Protection and XVth Congress districts are for prosperity.

If the people of the United States could vote to-morrow on Democratic policies, both foreign and domestic, the Democrats would be turned out of power by enormous majorities. How has tramps he won't have votes enough on Election | this country stood in the eyes of the world since Day to be designated by any other word than President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy became thoroughly exposed? How many wretched men, women and children in our cities and towns are suffering for the want of food and fuel because of the Wilson menace to American mills

Is there nothing which will induce Secretary

The education of the voters of the XIVth and XVth Congress districts ought to be complete by this time, since experience is the best educator. Every one of them has experienced, in one way or another, the evil effects of the Democratic assault on American industries. Can they doubt, then, how they ought to vote on Tuesday next?

This is a very good climate when we don't

Mr. Croker is a good authority in local politics. him-the prestige of a great name, the experi- grades on the free list, the foreign producers He is quoted by Democratic journals as saying ence of a lifetime of statecraft and a genius for and refiners will have absolute control of the in Washington that the city of New-York can be carried to-day against the Wilson bill. is at the service of the Emperor, Germany will When a Republican Congress placed raw knows what he is talking about. Two Republirejoice and all Europe will be stirred when the sugar below a certain grade on the free list it can Congressmen can be elected next Tuesday sovereign meets and honors his most illustrious | did not give away the market unconditionally. | if the vote against the Wilson tariff be brought | mg

Three of the Park Commissioners in this town never again can undertake the responsibilities | negotiated under the last Republican Admin- have taken a position which makes them the never again can undertake the responsibilities negotiated under the last Republican Admin-of political leadership. But the veteran is Bis-istration covered over 50 per cent of the im-make haste to get out of their offices and hide port, and only four barks are left to keep up the

> If every voter in the XIVth and XVth Congress districts of New-York, who has suffered injury, direct or indirect, from the Democratic warfare on American industries, will vote for the Republican candidate in his district on Tuesday next, L. E. Quigg and Frederick Signist will be sent to Washington.

Mayor Schleren has suspended one Commissioner, and another seems to be in danger of suffering the same fate. These proceedings are something which the representatives of the Mc-Laughlin Ring had not counted on. The Democratic heads of departments in Brooklyn seem to have had the idea that they could stuff their payrolis and in general do just as they pleased up to the moment that their official terms expire, on February 1. They are finding out their mistake, and see clearly enough the difference between Democratic Mayors like Chapin and Boody and a sturdy Republican like Mr. Schieren, The Mayor is acting well within his rights, and the several heads of departments will have to walk straight for the next few days.

Since when, Mr. W. L. Brown, Democratic candidate for Congress in the XIVth District, did it become fashionable to call American workingmen tramps?

PERSONAL.

A. R. Sutton, a Chicago engineer, is working on plan to connect the Great Lakes with the At lantic as a private enterprise. He proposes to deepen the Welland Canal and connect it with Lake Ontario by a cut to the Niagara near Thoroid, Ont.; then deepen the St. Lawrence, cut a canal south to Lake Champlain, and from its southern point, Whitehall, dig a canal to the Hudson River at Troy or Albany.

Herr Emil Paur, the leader of the Boston Symshony Orchestra, has two boys-Hans, eleven years old, and Kurt, nine years old. One of them is in the Roxbury Latin School and the other in a grammar school. They both speak English very well-well enough to correct their father, who has not yet thoroughly mastered the language. Neither of the two is musical.

Captain Benjamin Thompson, of Kennebunkport Me., is a lively specimen of the "Down-East skip-per." He celebrated his 100th birthday a short time ago, and in a wrestling match proved too much for his eldest son, seventy-one years old, who lives with him. With the exception of being extremely deaf the captain is said to possess all his facul-

Sir Harry Verney, Miss Florence Nightingale's brother-in-law, though he is ninety-two years old, attended a meet of the bounds in his neighborhood the other day, on horseback. Last year, when the ice permitted, he enjoyed the skating. Sir Harry attends bazaars and public meetings with regularity. His sister-in-law is generally with him, and they are as cheery and lively a couple as one could meet

John Proctor Kelly, who died in Exeter, N. H., a few days ago, was connected with the firm of Kelly & Gardner, in that town, for fifty-three years. The surviving partner is a great-grandson of the man who founded the firm in 1779.

The late Miss Elizabeth Peabody first had her interest aroused in the kindergarten in 1859, when she was surprised at the progress made in her studies by the six-year-old daughter of a friend, and learned that the little one had been trained in a Froebel kindergarten abroad. Miss Peabody had some idea of the Froebel system, and soon started school in Pickney-st., Boston. Being doubtful, however, as to whether she was exactly on the right track, in a few years she went abroad in order to perfect her knowledge of Froebel's system, and on perfect her knowledge of Froebel's system, and on her return established the first genuine kinder-garten in this country. It was not until after the Centennial Exhibition, however, that the kinder-garten came into general use here; what the visitors to Philadelphia in 1876 saw of its methods and re-sults gave a marked impulse to its introduction. Miss Peabody's interest in education generally never-waned, and it was characteristic of her that at the

age of sixty she learned the Polish language so that she might be better able to carry on her work in the interest of the Polish struggle for liberty. Professor Toy, of Harvard University, spoke recently before the Liberal Club of Buffalo. His subject was "The Science and History of Religions," and the occasion was the monthly dinner of the

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Boston Transcript" sternly rebukes those copie who say "I am nicely," or "I am finely," It thinks they might as grammatically say that candy is "sweetly." Boston is fortunate in having a critic lapses.

Hired to Think.—(In the Softy Club) Cholles— "Ah you a Wepublican or a Democwat?
Fwedewick—Ask me man Jeames. He attends to all that sort of thing foh me.—(Chicago Record.

Just now they say there is a craze over chame-leons. But the chameleon is not in it with the Democrats in Congress. In regard to the tariff they can give the little beast points and beat it every time. Each man says that his own hue is the simon-pure Democratic color, and every one else raises a hue and cry thereat.

Every Mother Knows It.—Mr. Dinwiddle—I see that Mrs. Gladstone has written an article on children, in which she says they need change.

Mrs. Dinwiddle—Don't I know that? Don't they come to me two or three times a day and ask for a nickel or a dime?—(Pittsburg Chronicle.

In the window of a clothing store in Chicago suit of clothes is shown bearing the following

This is what our Democratic friends wanted. a \$35 suit for \$17.50. The difference comes out of the wages of our clerks and workmen. In free-trade times, free-trade prices."

"Was she what you would call a fine singer?"
"I don't know."
"Didn't you hear her?"
"Yes, but I didn't think to ask Tom what the price of the ticket was."—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

The business man who put in his window a follows: "Coffins cheap! Now is your time to

Mrs. Gabb (hostess)-Your little son does not

Seem to have much appetite.

Mrs. Gadd—No; he's quite delicate.

Mrs. Gadb—Can't you think of anything you'd
like, my little man?

Little Man—No'm. You see, mam made me eat
a hull lot before we started, so I wouldn't make
a pig of myself.—(Tit-Bits.

All bores are divided into two classes-those who talk about what they know and those who talk about what they do not know.

She-Poor George makes himself ill eating sponge

cake every time we have it.

"He's so fond of it?"
"Oh, dear, no; he's afraid of its coming on the table next day as pudding."—(Chicago Inter Ocean. A critic of a Western paper recently said of a singer: "She has undoubted talent, and a legato that does not portamento in yawps, but floats

blue grass in the summer breeze," The Shopper's Weakness.-Lady Shopper-What? You ask 33 a yard for this cloth? Why, I can get it at Dreighgoods for 32.
Clerk-Yes, madame. But we're offering this on our bargain counter.

Lady Shopper (taking out her purse)—Oh! Let me have ten yards, please,—(Chicago Record.

through the concert-room like the rustling wave of

Says "The Chicago Inter Ocean:" "Abraham ate his mutton half raw, and possibly a little fly blown, for the climate was hot, insects were numerous and refrigerators and wire-screened safes unknown, but he lived to an age that seems fabulous to us. take every precaution and become martyrs to indi-gestion between forty and fifty, and think that we have achieved the wonderful if we keep any semblance of vigor at eighty. Something is wrong. Have we not changed the command, 'Ol everything thou shelt eat' into 'Of scarcely anything thou shalt eat?" Leaving the sacred records out of consideration, the scientific definition of a man forty years ago was 'an omniverous animal,' that is to say, 'an animal eating all things in-discriminately.' And man sufferd less from nervous and neurotic diseases then than now. question arises: Have we not been frightened out of our proper food? Is not the true law of life that of omniverousness, and have we not been scared into panconivorousness, if we may coin a word?

First Artist—I received a magnificent tribute to my skill the other day at the exhibition. Second Artist—What was It?
First Artist—You know my pleture "A Storm at Sea?" Well, a man and his wife were looking at it, and I heard the man say, "Come on my dear, that picture makes me sick."—(Brooklyn Life.

The fleet of ships once owned at Newburyport, marine glory of the old town. The last ship registered there was the Mary L. Cushing, which was recently purchased by a New-Yorker and will go into the China trade, sailing from this port.

"So you do admit you feel better for having gone

"The sermon, then?"
"The sermon, then?"
"No! No! I worked off two plugged nickels I'd had for six months."—(Chicago Inter Ocean,

THE TELEUNE COAL AND FOOD FUND

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. G. Breese, Eatontown, N. J. From a little girl at Hague, N. Y." A. M. Oliver (Special)
"In His Name"
E. B.
"The Grosvenor" E. B. Grosvenor"
"The Grosvenor"
"A Sympathizing Friend"
"Will and Viola"
Wilder Goodwin
D. L. S. C.
Miss Penfold
"Harold and Ruth"
"Kenneth and Elliott"
Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd
S. Godfrey
George Phillips
E. C. and E. B.
"Hooster" 'Hoosier"
'Friend G." cert by Sousa's Band, and others .

Total, January 25, 1894\$10,982 87

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Recognizing the good you are doing for the suffering unemployed of this city through The Tribune Coal and Food Fund, and desiring to ald of, say, 10,000 worthy poor families requiring aid of, say, loww worthy poor families requiring at a 10-pound bag of flour, with the baking powder necessary for raising same, if you will kindly furnish me with the names and addresses of such people. Hoping that this proposition will commend itself to you, I am, Yours truly.

B. T. BABBITT.

New-York, Jan. 25, 1894. (The Tribune most gladly accepts Mr. Babbitt's generous offer and will supply the names and addresses of families whose needs have been as-

certained.) A CHARITY WHICH NEEDS NO COMMENDA-TION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Herewith inclosed find \$20 for the Coal and Food Fund, a worthy object, which commends itself for its practical utility without the self-glorification and shouting of many other so-called benevolent societies in the city. Faithfully yours, "BOB WHITE."

New-York, Jan., 24, 1894.